(a) whether Rajasthan is having only one per cent of total quantum of water available in India and the same remains dependent upon rain;

(b) whether the quantum of water has been collected less than 50 per cent of the holding capacity of Bhakra and Pong reservoirs and of the dam constructed over the river Chambal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a continuous decline of groundwater level due to mismanagement of groundwater in Rajasthan has put 60 per cent area of the State under the dark and grey zone;

(d) whether disputes have started arising as of now over the demand of irrigation and drinking water due to the drought this year; and

(e) the details of the future water policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As informed by Government of Rajasthan, the State has 21.7 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of surface water annually which is 1.16 per cent of the total surface water available in the country.

(b) Government of Rajasthan has further informed that during the year 2009-10, major interstate dams namely Bhakra, Pong, Ranjit Sagar, Gandhi Sagar and Rana Pratap Sagar received water upto 58.77%, 45.74%, 50.58%, 25.92% and 71.91% of their gross storage capacities.

(c) The State Government has further stated that there is a continuous decline of ground water level as per draft report on ground water resources assessment of the State for the year 2008. Out of 236 blocks assessed, 164 blocks fall in over exploited category, 34 blocks in critical category and 8 blocks in semi critical category which is 87% of the State.

(d) According to the State Government, there is no dispute over demand for irrigation and drinking water requirements. However, due to lesser inflow in the major feeding dams, full demand for drinking and irrigation requirements cannot be met.

(e) As per National Water Policy 2002, water allocation priorities should be broadly as follows – drinking water, irrigation, hydropower, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural industries and navigation and other uses. It also provides for State Water Policy backed with an operational action plan to be formulated in a time bound manner, in order to achieve the desired objectives. Water being a State subject, the future water policy depends on the State Governments. Government of Rajasthan has informed of the preparation of a Draft State Water Policy which is focused on integrated water resources management with enactment of legal framework.

Irrigation potential

880. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ultimate irrigation potential for the country has been assessed to

be about 139.9 million hectare, but only 105.8 Mha. of irrigation potential has been created;

(b) whether 34.1 Mha. has yet to be created and total irrigation potential created during 2005-09 is 6.71 Mha. and at this slow speed what would be the roadmap for achieving target of ultimate irrigation potential;

(c) total number of Blocks in the country/States, and how many of them are Dark (Over-exploited) and how many are safe; and

(d) whether decline in groundwater table is of grave concern, steps taken to check it, how effective they have proved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Ultimate irrigation potential of the country has been assessed to be about 140 million hectare (Mha). As per the report provided by the State Governments, irrigation potential of about 106 Mha. has been created up to March, 2009. The State Governments have reported creation of irrigation potential of about 7.31 Mha. during the period 2005-09. Water being a State subject, planning and implementation of water resources projects are undertaken by respective State Governments. Several schemes have been planned for implementation by the respective State Governments. Government of India provides central grants to State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for early completion of the schemes.

Ministry of Water Resources has also prepared National Perspective Plan for optimal utilization of the water resources particularly through diversion of surplus flood water to water deficient areas. National Perspective Plan envisages various links to divert surplus flood water to water deficient areas. Ministry of Water Resources has also launched a scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies under which assistance is provided to the States.

(c) and (d) Out of 5723 Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in the country, 839 units have been categorized as Dark (over-exploited). Number of critical and semi critical blocks has been assessed as 226 and 550 respectively. The remaining blocks are considered safe. State-wise details of Dark (over-exploited), Critical and Semi-critical blocks are given in the Statement (*See* below). With a view to ensure proper management of ground water resources, Ministry of Water Resources has circulated to the States/Union Territories a Model Bill to regulate and control the development and management of groundwater in the country to enable them to enact suitable groundwater legislation. So far 11 States/Union Territories namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have enacted ground water legislation. Government of India also promotes rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge. A scheme on "Artificial Recharge to ground water through Dug wells" for augmenting ground water resources in over-exploited/critical/semi critical areas in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu to provide sustainability to the dug wells has also been launched.

Statement

State-wise details of dark (Over-exploited), Critical and SEMI Critical Blocks

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Blocks	Dark (Over-exploited) Blocks Nos.	Critical Blocks Nos.	Semi-critical Blocks Nos.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1231	219	77	175
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0	0	0
3.	Assam	23	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	515	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0	8
6.	Delhi	9	7	0	0
7.	Goa	11	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	223	31	12	69
9.	Haryana	113	55	11	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0
11..	Jammu and Kashmir	8	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	208	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	175	65	3	14
14.	Kerala	151	5	15	30
15.	Madhya Pradesh	312	24	5	19
16.	Maharashtra	318	7	1	23
17.	Manipur	7	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	22	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	7	0	0	0
21.	Orissa	314	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Punjab	137	103	5	4
23.	Rajasthan	237	140	50	14
24.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	385	142	33	57
26.	Tripura	38	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	803	37	13	88
28.	Uttarakhand	17	2	0	3
29.	West Bengal	269	0	1	37
	TOTAL STATES	5705	837	226	546
	Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	1
5.	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	3
6.	Pondicherry	4	1	0	0
	TOTAL UTS	18	2	0	4
	GRAND TOTAL	5723	839	226	550

Ground water availability

881. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the scenario of Ground Water availability and pollution in Rajasthan, particularly Jaipur;

(b) whether Central Ground Water Board submitted any report on this context;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per ground water resource assessment carried out by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) jointly with Rajasthan State Ground Water Organization in 2004, the annual replenishable ground water resources of the State have been assessed as 11.56 Billion Cubic